labourcres namely, the Schemes of National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) and the Scheme of Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations. So far 100 child labour projects have been sanctioned in 13 states for the benefit of about 2.13 lakh children withdrawn from work. Awareness Generation activities are also being taken up by the Project Societies at the district level. Evaluation and inspection reports received indicates that the performance of the programmes is satisfactory.

Government is committed to the goal of eradication of child labour in all its forms. Considering the nature and magnitude of the problem, a gradual and sequential approach has been adopted to withdraw and rehabilitate child labourers, beginning with children working in hazardous occupation.

Inclusion of terms and conditions of second labour commission

†4488. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the First Labour Commission have been included in the terms of reference of Second Labour Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the priorities, conceptions and terms of reference of the Second Labour Commission have been determined; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MUNI LALL): (a) to (d) The terms of reference of the First National Commission on Labour set up in December, 1966 were so formulated that they had a direct bearing on the working and living conditions of labour, changes which had taken place since independence, the extent to which constitutional and legal provisions had contributed to the workers' earnings, standard of

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

living, health and safety, efficiency, training and welfare. The Commission was also required to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the industrial relations mechanisms like Code of Discipline, Joint management Councils, Wage Boards etc. and make appropriate recommendations. The recommendations of the First National Commission on Labour have been taken into account in the areas of wage policy and minimum wage, improving and strengthening efficiency of employment services, vocational training, labour statistics, research and workers' education. A lot of changes have taken place between the date the First National Commission on Labour submitted its recommendations in August, 1969 and the date the decision to constitute the Second National Commission on Labour was taken by the Government on 24th December, 1998. The changes have taken place in the industrial climate, labour market, employment relations, status of industrial enterprises by way of merger and amalgamation and overall changes in the scenario of industrial relations in the wake of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation. The terms of reference of the Second National Commission on Labour have been fixed keeping these changes in the view. Under the approved terms of reference the Commission is required to suggest rationalisation of existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector and to suggest an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sector.' The Commission is required to make its recommendations within 24 months from the date of notification in the Gazette *i.e.* by 15.10.2001.

Harassment of Labourers

4489. SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases have been reported regarding harassment of labourers on the basis of their ethnicity and religion;